



## OFFICE OF THE COM'Y GEN. OF SUBSISTENCE.

Washington July 11, 1825.

SEPARATE Proposals will be received at this Office, until the first day of October next, for the delivery of Provisions for the use of the Troops of the United States to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

### At New-Orleans.

240 barrels of pork  
500 do fresh fine flour  
3200 gallons of good proof whiskey  
220 bushels of good sound beans  
3520 pounds of good hard soap  
1000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
55 bushels of good clean salt  
900 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Pensacola.

600 barrels of pork  
1250 do of fresh fine flour  
5000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
550 bushels of good sound beans  
9300 pounds of good hard soap  
4000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
140 bushels of good clean salt  
2250 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Baton Rouge.

200 barrels of pork  
400 do of fresh fine flour  
2500 gallons of good proof whiskey  
150 bushels of good sound beans  
4500 pounds of good hard soap  
1200 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
40 bushels of good clean salt  
750 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Natchitoches.

180 barrels of pork  
375 do of fresh fine flour  
2400 gallons of good proof whiskey  
165 bushels of good sound beans  
2640 pounds of good hard soap  
1240 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
42 bushels of good clean salt  
675 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-half on the first day of June, 1826, and the remainder on the first day of December, 1826.

At Cantonment Gibson, mouth of the Verdigrise, 150 miles above Fort Smith.

300 barrels of pork  
625 do of fresh fine flour  
4000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
260 bushels of good sound beans  
4500 pounds of good hard soap  
2000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
70 bushels of good clean salt  
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole on the first day of June, 1826.

### At Council Bluffs, Missouri.

1000 barrels of pork  
2000 do of fresh fine flour  
3000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
900 bushels of good sound beans  
300 do of good clean salt  
13000 pounds of good hard soap  
6000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
3500 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole on the 15th day of June, 1826.

### At Fort Armstrong, Mississippi.

150 barrels of pork  
300 do of fresh fine flour  
1700 gallons of good proof whiskey  
110 bushels of good sound beans  
7000 pounds of good hard soap  
500 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
50 bushels of good clean salt  
The whole on the 1st day of June, 1826.

### At Prairie du Chien, Mississippi.

120 barrels of pork  
200 do of fresh fine flour  
1600 gallons of good proof whiskey  
100 bushels of good sound beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
860 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
30 bushels of good clean salt  
450 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole on the first day of June, 1826.

### At St. Peters, Mississippi.

420 barrels of pork  
750 do of fresh fine flour  
5760 gallons of good proof whiskey  
6000 pounds of good hard soap  
3200 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
100 bushels of good clean salt  
5500 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole on the 15th day of June, 1826.

### At Green Bay.

575 barrels of pork  
3200 do of fresh fine flour  
6000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
500 bushels of good sound beans  
2000 pounds of good hard soap  
4000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
150 bushels of good clean salt  
2500 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-half on the 1st day of June, 1826, and the remainder on the thirtieth day of June, 1826.

### At Detroit.

120 barrels of pork  
250 do of fresh fine flour  
1600 gallons of good proof whiskey  
100 bushels of good sound beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
860 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
30 bushels of good clean salt

450 gallons good cider vinegar  
One-half on the first day of June, 1826.  
The remainder on the 30th day of June, 1826.

### At the Sault de St. Marie, outlet of Lake Superior.

370 barrels of pork  
780 do of fresh fine flour  
5000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
340 bushels of good sound beans  
5500 pounds of good hard soap  
2500 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
90 bushels of good clean salt  
1400 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-half on the first day of June, 1826.  
The remainder on the 30th day of June, 1826.

### At Mackinack.

75 barrels of pork  
150 do of fresh fine flour  
1000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
70 bushels of good sound beans  
1100 pounds of good hard soap  
500 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
20 bushels of good clean salt  
240 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-half on the first day of June, 1826.  
The remainder on the thirtieth day of June, 1826.

### At Pittsburgh.

60 barrels of pork  
125 do of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Niagara, N. Y.

60 barrels of pork  
125 do of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Sacket's Harbor.

240 barrels of pork  
500 do of fresh fine flour  
3000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
300 bushels of good sound beans  
5000 pounds of good hard soap  
1500 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
56 bushels of good clean salt  
800 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Boston.

300 barrels of pork No 1 full hooped  
625 do of fresh fine flour  
4000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
275 bushels of good sound beans  
4700 pounds of good hard soap  
2000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
70 bushels of good clean salt  
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At New York.

300 Barrels of New York mides Pork  
625 do of fresh fine flour  
4000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
275 bushels of good sound beans  
4700 pounds of good hard soap  
2000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
70 bushels of good clean salt  
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Fort Delaware.

60 barrels of pork  
125 do of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first of March, 1827.

### At Baltimore.

120 barrels of Baltimore packed prime pork  
250 bushels of fresh fine flour  
1600 gallons of good proof whiskey  
110 bushels of good sound beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
860 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
30 bushels of good clean salt  
450 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Fort Washington.

60 barrels of pork  
125 do of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Fort Mifflin.

120 barrels of Baltimore packed prime pork  
250 bushels of fresh fine flour  
1600 gallons of good proof whiskey  
110 bushels of good sound beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
860 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
30 bushels of good clean salt  
450 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Fort Mifflin.

120 barrels of Baltimore packed prime pork  
250 bushels of fresh fine flour  
1600 gallons of good proof whiskey  
110 bushels of good sound beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
860 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
30 bushels of good clean salt  
450 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Fort Mifflin.

120 barrels of Baltimore packed prime pork  
250 bushels of fresh fine flour  
1600 gallons of good proof whiskey  
110 bushels of good sound beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
860 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
30 bushels of good clean salt  
450 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Old Point Comfort.

660 barrels of pork  
1375 do of fresh fine flour  
8800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
105 bushels of good sound beans  
9680 pounds of good hard soap  
4100 pounds of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
154 bushels of good clean salt  
2475 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At the U. S. Arsenal, near Richmond.

60 barrels of pork  
125 do of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Smithville, N. C.

60 barrels of pork  
125 do of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the 1st day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the 1st day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Charleston, S. C.

120 barrels of pork  
250 bushels of fresh fine flour  
1600 gallons of good proof whiskey  
110 bushels of good sound beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
860 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
30 bushels of good clean salt  
450 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Savannah, Geo.

60 barrels of pork  
125 bushels of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Augusta, Geo.

60 barrels of pork  
125 bushels of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At St. Augustine.

60 barrels of pork  
125 bushels of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

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125 bushels of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first of March, 1827.

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60 barrels of pork  
125 bushels of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first of March, 1827.

### At St. Augustine.

60 barrels of pork  
125 bushels of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first of March, 1827.

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125 bushels of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first of March, 1827.

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125 bushels of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first of September, 1826.  
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125 bushels of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first of March, 1827.

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125 bushels of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first of March, 1827.

of reducing the quantities, or of dispensing with one or more articles of subsistence, at any time before entering into contract, and this privilege is reserved, independent of the privilege of reducing one third, on giving 60 days notice after contracting.

No advances will be made in any case whatever, but payment will be made only on evidence being produced at this office, of the inspection and delivery.

It is expressly understood, that at all the depots and stations, the salt is to be received by measure of 32 quarts to the bushel.

When a bid is accepted, and notice thereof given to the person making the bid, refusal or neglect on his part to give good and sufficient security within a reasonable time, to be specified by this department, it will then be at the option of this department to consider the contract forfeited or not.

It is required, that persons making proposals, who are unknown to this department, should accompany their bids by letters recommending them, from gentlemen of respectability, who are known to the government.

It is desirable that all proposals made, be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked "Proposals for furnishing Army Subsistence."

Persons making bids for New Orleans, Pensacola, Baton Rouge, Natchitoches, Cantonment Gibson, Council Bluffs, the posts on the Upper Mississippi, Mackinac, Green Bay, and the Sault de St. Marie, will make two sets of proposals, one predicated on being paid in Western funds, and the other on receiving payment in drafts on the department at Washington, or some Atlantic city.

GEO. GIBSON,  
Commissary General of Subsistence.

### Branch Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

At Lexington, July 25th 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given that, by virtue of a Mortgage executed on the 7th day of September 1821, by William Hall to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, which is on record in the Clerks' office of the Scott County Court, on the 29th day of September next, will be sold, on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes, subject to the right of redemption, all the right and title of the said Hall to the tract of land described in said mortgage, being

### One Hundred Acres,

situate about four miles from Georgetown, adjoining the lands of Alexander Offutt, Esq., (C. V. H. Hall and Samuel Cooper, Jr. no more thereof as may be subject to the right of redemption, the sum of two hundred and two dollars with interest thereon from the 25th day of August 1824, together with costs, &c. &c. and to be redeemed by the said Hall at any time within two years, upon his paying into the principal Bank or this branch the purchase money, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,  
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

### Branch Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

At Lexington, July 25th 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the 30th day of September next, by virtue of three mortgages executed by Walker Sanders to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, which are on record in the Clerks' office of the Scott County Court, will be sold to the highest bidder for cash or notes of the said Bank or Branches, all the right and title of the said Sanders to the tract of land described in said mortgages, being

### One Hundred Acres,

on the South end of the tract on which he now resides, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy and pay to said Bank \$410 with interest from the 15th of November 1823, 330 dollars with interest from the 24th of April 1824, and 28 dollars with interest from the 25th of January 1825, together with expenses attending the sale, &c. &c. and to be redeemed by the said Sanders at any time within two years, upon his paying into the principal Bank or this branch the amount for which the same may have been sold, with an interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the day of sale to the time of redemption.

By order of the Board,  
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

### Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

At Lexington July 25th 1825.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on the 30th day of September next will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or branches by virtue of two mortgages executed by William Story to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky both on record in the Clerks' office of the Scott County Court, one dated on the 24th day of April 1821, and the other dated on the 26th of October 1821, all the right and title of the said William Story to a certain

### Lot of Ground,

in Georgetown described in said mortgages, being the same on which the said Story resides, known on the plat of said town by its No. 28, or so much thereof (if susceptible of a division) as may be sufficient to pay to said Bank the sum of 750 dollars with interest from the 24th of April 1824 together with costs attending the sale. Subject, however to be redeemed by the said Story at any time within two years upon his paying into the principal Bank or this Branch, the amount with an interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,  
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

### Jessamine Circuit, Sct.

July Term, 1825.

Francis Miller Compt'.

Robt. Eakin & others Defendants.

This day came the complainant by his counsel and on his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Tucker Woodson Williamson is an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court. It is therefore ordered, that unless the said Tucker Woodson Williamson do appear here on, or before the first day of the next October term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this Commonwealth for two calendar months successively.

A copy to test. JEFFERSON PRICE, D. C. for DANIEL B. PRICE, Clerk J. C. C.

61. 2m.

### Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

At Lexington, July 25th 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a mortgage executed on the 24th day of August 1821 by Elijah Allen to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, which is on record in the Clerks' office of the Scott County Court, on the 29th day of September next, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of said Allen to the tract of land described in said mortgage, being

### Sixty-four Acres,

about two miles from Georgetown, adjoining the lands of V. Pitts, Rhodham Neale, A. S. Clayton, and Robert Adkins, or so much thereof, as may be sufficient to pay to said Bank the sum of \$160 with interest thereon from the 23rd August 1824, together with cost, &c. Subject however to be redeemed by the said Allen at any time within two years



## Natural History.

### MOUNT VESUVIUS.

Continued from our last.

We closed our last with the account of the eruption which took place on the 15th of June 1744, from which time until 1804 Vesuvius remained in a state of almost constant tranquillity. Symptoms of a fresh eruption manifested themselves for several months, when at length on the night of the 11th of August, a deep roaring was heard at the Hermitage of Salvator, and the places adjacent to the mountain, accompanied by shocks of an earthquake, which were sensibly felt at Pesma. On the following day at noon, a thick black smoke rose from the mouth of the crater, which, dilating prodigiously, covered the whole volcano. In the evening loud explosions were heard; and at Naples a column of fire was seen to rise from the aperture, carrying up tones in a state of complete ignition, which fell again into the crater. The noise with which these igneous explosions were accompanied, resembled the roaring of the most dreadful tempest, and the whistling of the most furious winds; while the celerity with which the substances were ejected, was such that the first emission had not terminated, when it was succeeded by a second. Small monadites were at this time formed of a fluid matter, resembling a vitreous paste of a red colour, which flowed from the mouth of the crater; and these became more considerable in proportion as the matter accumulated.

In this state the eruption continued several days, the fire being equally intense, with frequent and distant noises. On the 28th and these fearful symptoms, another aperture, ejecting fire and stones, situated behind the crater, was seen from Naples. The burning mass of lava which escaped from the crater on the following day, was distinguished from Torre del Greco, having the appearance of a vitreous fluid, and advancing towards the base of the mountain between the south and South west. It reached the base on the 30th, having flowed from the aperture, in less than 24 hours, a distance of 3,053 feet, while its main breadth appeared to be 350, and at the base 600 feet. In its course it divided into four branches, and finally reached a spot called the "Lava's Rest." Its entire progress to this point was more than a mile, so that taking a due proportion, this lava flowed at the rate of eight and a half feet an hour.

At the base of this eruption Kotzbuue was at Naples. Vesuvius lay opposite to his window, and when it was dark he could clearly perceive in what manner the masses of fire rolled down the mountain. As long as any glimmering of light remained, that part of the mountain was to be seen on the declivity of which the lava formed a straight and oblique line. As soon however as it was perfectly dark, the mountain itself had vanished from their sight, it seemed as if a comet with a long tail stood in the sky. The spectacle was awful and grand!

He ascended the mountain on the morning after the opening of a new gulf, and approached the crater as nearly as prudence would allow. From its centre ascended the sulphurous yellow cone which the eruption of this year had formed; on the other side, a thick smoke perpetually arose from the abyss opened during the preceding night. The side of the crater opposite to that which rose considerably higher than that on which he stood, afforded a singular aspect for it was covered with little pillars of smoke, which burst forth from it, and had some resemblance to extinguished lights. The air over the crater was actually embodied, and was clearly to be seen in a tumbling motion. Below it boiled and roiled dreadfully, like the most violent hurricane; but occasionally a sudden deadly stillness ensued for some moments, after which the roaring recommenced with double vehemence, and the smoke burst forth in thicker and blacker clouds. It was, he observes, as if the spirit of the mountain had suddenly tried to stop the gulf, while the flames indignantly refused to leave the confinement.

It is remarkable, that the great eruption of 1795 happened on the 12th of August, within a day of that of the preceding year. Subterranean noises had been previously heard, and a general apprehension of some violent commotion prevailing, the inhabitants of Torre del Greco and Anagnina had left their homes, through the apprehension of a shower of fire and ashes, similar to that which buried Pompeii. The stream of lava took the same course, with that of 1791, described above, one of the branches following the direction of the great road, and rolling towards the sea. The stream soon divided again, and spreading itself with an increased celerity, swept away many houses and the finest plantations. The other branch at first took the direction of Portici, which was threatened; but turned, and joining the preceding one, formed a sort of islet of boiling lava in the middle, both ending in the sea, and composing a promontory of igneous matter. In the space of twenty minutes the whole extent of ground which the lava occupied was a fire, offering a terrible and singular spectacle, as the burning trees presented the aspect of white flames, in contrast with the sea, the volcanic matter, which were red. The lava swept along with along with it enormous masses of whatever occurred in its course, and, on reaching the sea, nothing was to be seen or heard but a great extent of show, best to be borne and hissing arising from the conflict of the water and fire.

It remains now to introduce a slight notice of the eruption of 1800, which, within any sensible indication, took place on the evening of the 21st of May, when a bright flame rose from the mountain to the height of about 100 feet, smog rising obliquely, and gradually so clear a light, that a letter might have been read at the distance of a league around the mountain. On the following morning, without any earthquake preceding, as had been customary, the volcano began to eject small and substances from three new mouths, pretty near to each other, and about 650 feet from the summit. The lava took the direction of Torre del Greco and Anagnina, approaching Portici, on the road leading from Naples to Portici. Throughout the whole of the second of June, a noise was heard, resembling that of two armies engaged, with the discharges of Artillery and Musketry very brisk. The current of lava now resembled a wall of glass in size of three or four miles, and flames issuing from it in all directions, and a powerful declivity. Lines of fire, and water objects in short

encountered on its way, were instantly overthrown or destroyed. In one part, where it met with the resistance of a wall, it formed a cascade of fire. In a few days Portici, Pesma and Torre del Greco, were covered with ashes thrown out by the volcano; and, on the ninth, the two former places were deluged with a thick black rain, consisting of a species of mud filled with sulphurous particles. On the first of July, the ancient crater had wholly disappeared, being filled with ashes and lava, and a new one was formed in the eastern part of the mountain, about 600 feet in depth, and having about the same width at the opening. Several persons on the above day, descended about half way down this new mouth, and remained half an hour very near the flames, admiring the spectacle presented by the liquid lava, which bubbled up at the bottom of the crater, like fused matter in a glass house. This eruption continued until September, made great ravages, and was considered as one of the most terrible that had occurred in the memory of the inhabitants.

## CREEK INDIANS

### OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

#### HEAD QUARTERS,

Eastern Department, Georgia June 15, 1825.

Sir: I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the correspondence referred to by your Excellency, in your verbal communication of this morning, representing the indications of hostility recently manifested by the Indians on the western frontier of this State, numbered 1 to 4, inclusively, together with your instructions to Capt. Harrison, of the 10th of the present month. Of this paper which I return herewith, I have to request the favour of a copy, with such information as that officer shall communicate, touching the execution of the important duty assigned to him.

With the greatest respect, I have the honour to be, your Excellency's obedient servant,  
EDMUND P. GAINES,  
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

His Excellency Gov. Troup.

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Milledgeville 13th June, 1825.

Sir: In the course of the desultory and informal communication, with you of to day, my desire was intimated, that the line between this State and Alabama should be run as early as possible, and I requested the favour of you to make known to your government this desire, and without delay. A letter will be immediately despatched to the Governor of Alabama, to apprise him of the resolution of the Government of Georgia to run that line, and to ask his consent and co-operation. If that consent and co-operation be refused, we will proceed to run the line without them; as we will also proceed, in due time, to make the survey of the lands within our limits, disregarding any obstacles which may be opposed from any quarter. You will see, therefore, how highly important it is, that upon these points, the two governments should understand each other immediately.

With great respect and consideration,

G. M. TROUP.

Maj. Gen. GAINES, Milledgeville.

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Milledgeville June 13th, 1825.

Sir: As you wished, the copy of my instructions to Capt. Harrison is enclosed; and any information received from that officer, will be communicated without delay.

With great consideration and respect,

G. M. TROUP.

Maj. Gen. GAINES—Milledgeville.

#### HEAD QUARTERS, EASTERN DEP.

Milledgeville Georgia June 14th, 1825.

Sir: In reply to your Excellency's letter of yesterday's date, I have to observe that, although it is not my purpose to enter into the discussion of any matter of controversy between the Government of Georgia and that of the United States, not immediately connected with duties confided to me—yet, perceiving as I do, upon this occasion, a direct collision between the views of your Excellency and those embraced in my instructions from the Department of War, a collision that may tend to produce much embarrassment in our Indian relations, and which the interests of the General and State Governments equally require should be avoided, I deem it proper to address you upon a subject, in a manner less liable to misapprehension or misconception than what I have stated verbally, in the interviews with which you have favoured me.

Your letter which I shall without delay refer to the Department of War, announces your intention to cause the line to be run between this State and Alabama, and to survey the public land of the State within the late ceded territory. Upon the last mentioned subject, I am distinctly authorized to state to the Indians, that the President of the United States has suggested to Governor Troup, the necessity of his abstaining from his entering into, and surveying the ceded land, till the time prescribed by the treaty for their removal.

There is perhaps no principle of national law better established, or more universally admitted than that the contracting parties to a treaty possess the right, and in a case like the one in question, the exclusive right of expounding and carrying into effect such treaty. The decision of the President in this case, must govern me in my intended conference with the Indians; and this conference must necessarily take place before the subject can be submitted to the President; nor is it probable that, if it were again submitted, that it would undergo any change.

I cannot, therefore, but express a confident hope, that your Excellency may see the propriety of abstaining from the proposed surveys, both of the boundary line and of the land within the hand of the late ceded territory, until the period arrives, at which the removal of the Indians is required.

In the expression of this hope, I am actuated by no other feeling than that of an earnest desire to devote my best efforts toward an amicable adjustment of the existing differences with the Indians upon just principles, regarding the interests of the State as in all respects the same as the interests of the Union or General Government; they are in fact the same. As different parts of a great animated body, through which the vital principle of life must circulate with e-

qual freedom, affording equal health and equal vigor to each, as essential to the preservation and efficiency of the whole body.

With great respect and regard, I have the honour to be,

EDMUND P. GAINES,

Maj. Gen. Commanding.

His Excellency G. M. Troup.

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Milledgeville 14th June, 1825.

DEAR SIR: It may be important to you to know, before you communicate with your Government, and proceed to meet the Indians in convention, that the laws of Georgia are already extended over the ceded country, and of course that it is my bounden duty to execute them there. The statutory provisions on this subject, will be found in the papers of the morning, and in the act, entitled "An act to dispose of and distribute the lands lately acquired," &c.

With great consideration and regard, I am, very sincerely, yours,

G. M. TROUP.

Maj. Gen. GAINES, Commanding &c. &c.

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Milledgeville 15th June, 1825.

Sir: I have this moment had the honour to receive your communication of the 14th inst, on the subject of the survey of the ceded country, and the running of the dividing line between Alabama and Georgia, and in which you request, that, in conformity with the expressed will of your government, both the survey and the running of the line may be postponed "until the period arrives at which the removal of the Indians is required."

It would give me great pleasure to comply with any request of your government. You would make none that did not to your own apprehensions seem reasonable and proper. As, however, there exists two independent parties to the question, each is permitted to decide for itself; and with all due deference to yours, I must be permitted to say, that my apprehension of the right and of the wrong, leads me to the opposite conclusion; the conclusion to which the Legislature of Georgia, upon mature reflection, recently arrived by an almost unanimous vote, and which was made the foundation of my late communication to the Secretary of War, and my more recent one to you upon the same subject.

I would deeply lament if any act proceeding from myself, should cause the least embarrassment to yourself or your government, especially considering the critical relations in which the United States stand to the Indians, and the great interest which the Government of Georgia feels in their early and satisfactory adjustment, but it cannot be expected of your government that important interests are to be disregarded, and rights deemed unquestionable, abandoned by Georgia, because of any embarrassments which may arise in the intercourse and negotiations between the United States and Indians—I set too just a value on your high character to believe that you would willingly create one—I am equally persuaded that none will be suffered to exist which can with propriety be removed; and I know you will pardon me when I take the liberty of saying, that those to which you refer ought not to exist for a single moment. Upon every principle and practice of diplomacy, the particular instruction of your government which has given rise to these embarrassments, ought at this moment to be taken and held as no instruction at all, for it is now known to you, that what purports to be an instruction, was given upon information which was believed to be true, but which was turned out to be false, and the presumption is irresistible, that the state of things being changed, your government, so far from desiring to press the execution, would gladly withdraw the instruction, and that without incurring any, the least responsibility, you are at perfect liberty to consider it withdrawn. It is not for me to instruct, but to derive instruction from you in every thing connected with the military art; and you know as well as I, that no principle is better settled than the one which justifies disobedience to positive orders under a change of circumstances. I say that the instruction had its origin, singly in a falsehood imposed upon your government by its own Agent; and that, for that falsehood, the instruction would not have been given. You have the proof of it in common sense, and in the documents and evidence connected with the late disturbances; if you want more proof, look into the gazettes of yesterday, where you will find a council of hostile Indians assembled by the Agent, proclaiming by acclamation his innocence of the death of McIntosh, because that death followed not from the survey, but the law of the Nation. Your government is informed by the Agent, that the hostile Indians are in array against us, because the government of Georgia interfered to procure the consent to the survey. The same Indians testify to the falseness of the declaration, and the dilemma is, that if the Agent is to be believed in the one case, the Indians cannot be in the other. You see, therefore, Sir, plainly, the result.

The Government of the United States, indemnifying itself in all things with the Agent, assumes for granted what is false; issues, in consequence thereof, a peremptory order to this Government to forbear an act which it feels it is its right, and duty, and interest to perform. The falsity is made known to the officer instructed to carry that order into effect: the officer feels it to be his duty to proceed in the execution of the order, notwithstanding the change of circumstances which produced it. On the part of the Government of Georgia, the will of its highest constituted authority has been declared, upon the most solemn deliberations, that the line shall be run, and the survey executed. It is for you therefore, to bring it to the issue; it is for me only to repeat, that, whatever it will, the line will be run and the survey effected. The Government of Georgia will not retire from the position it occupies to gratify the Agent, or the hostile Indians; nor will it do so, I trust, because it knows that, in consequence of disobedience to an unlawful mandate, it may be very soon recorded that "Georgia was."

Suffer me to say also, that your government has acted very precipitately and unadvisedly in this affair. After receiving the notice of my intention to make the survey, it interposed no objection, that it had time to do so. A considerable interval elapsed and it receives false information from the Agent upon which it issues its peremptory order; soon after, it receives further false information, from the same Agent, upon which it issues other orders contradictory of the first, and which you seem to consider final.

But for my direct and active interference, hostilities would have immediately followed the death of McIntosh, and of a character so inextinguishable as that of defiance to interference whatever, even of your part. Your power, nor your influence, might have been availing to me sure, but your power was not here; and for preserving this peace, you know what a respectful testimonial I have of the thanks of your government, conveyed in most delicate and complimentary terms.

The suggestion you make in derogation of our claim to participate in the construction and execution of the treaty, giving to that suggestion its just force, is, thereby, that we are not mutually parties to the treaty; whilst the answer to it is, that we are party in interest deeper tenfold than they appear upon the paper, and that the paper, in virtue of another paper to which we were parties both nominally and in interest possessed a vested right

of itself and of jurisdiction to Georgia, which none but the Great Jehovah can divest.

You will be pleased to understand that there is no inclination here to urge hastily, either the survey or the running of the line, so as to interfere in the least with the measures to be taken to pacify and tranquilize the Indians. On the contrary, all the facilities we can give for the object with the ready alacrity afforded; but it is believed that in reasonable time, this happy result can, with wise and prudent measures, of which your Special Agent was advised yesterday, be easily accomplished, but never to be accomplished, if the omission of that accomplishment be the abandonment of the survey and running of the line.

What in our verbal conferences had been promised is now repeated, that the military requisitions, which, in compliance with your instructions, you may think proper to make upon the Governor of Georgia, will be promptly attended to, and the force placed under your command with the least possible delay. The implicit reliance in your high sentiments of honour, is my sufficient security that that force, if it could, will in no event be employed against us.

With great respect and consideration,

G. M. TROUP.

Maj. Gen. GAINES, Commanding, &c.

Thursday morning, 16th June, 1825.

General Gaines will take an early occasion to advise Governor Troup of the result of the intended conferences with the Indians. General Gaines salutes Governor Troup with esteem and respect.

#### HEAD QUARTERS, EASTERN DEPARTMENT,

Milledgeville, Geo. 16th June 1825.

Sir: In acknowledging the receipt of your Excellency's letter of yesterday evening, I hasten to assure you that, in whatever I have said, verbally or in writing, as to the prospect of evil consequences or the impolicy of entering upon the late ceded land, and of the surveys in question, before the Indians can be required to depart therefrom, I have not permitted myself to be influenced by any statements from Colonel Crowell, the Agent; (though by no means prepared to condemn that officer without a hearing) on the contrary my impressions were the result of many years of attentive observation and experience in official and unofficial intercourse with the Southern and Western Indians—added to a knowledge of the construction which the treaty had received from the President of the United States. These impressions lead me to the conclusion that the proposed surveys, with the consequent influx of white men, strangers to the Indians, during the existence of feuds among them, would not fail to fan the flame of discord that has already produced so much mischief among them. I cannot but regret the difference of opinion between us upon this subject; and that it should have called forth any feeling or expression of controversy, is still more to be regretted.

Having no doubt that you will, in due time, hear from the proper department of the General Government fully and satisfactorily upon the subject of your letter, generally, I take this occasion to tender to you my acknowledgments for the promptitude and frankness with which you have furnished me with the information you had obtained in respect to the late disturbances on the frontier; and with which you have given me assurance of your readiness to co-operate with me in the discharge of the important duties to which my attention is called.

Although there is much reason to hope that the spirit of hostility among the Indians may be restrained, and that peace may be restored between the contending parties; and, moreover, that the frontier may be rendered secure without a resort to further bloodshed; yet, as the desired objects may be facilitated and more effectually secured, by preparatory measures for coercion, I have to request that your Excellency will be pleased to order a detail from the Militia or volunteers of Georgia, to consist of two complete Regiments; one of Cavalry, and one of Infantry, to be held ready to assemble at a moment's warning. Arms, ammunition and subsistence, will be provided at the Agency, or at some other suitable point upon the frontier, where it may become necessary to assemble the forces, at which due notice will be previously given.

With great regard, and respectful consideration, I have the honour to be,

EDMUND P. GAINES.

Maj. Gen. Commanding.

His Excellency G. M. Troup.  
P. S. Pardon my scrawl—I am in haste and have no officer to make a fair copy.

E. P. G.

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Geo.

Milledgeville 16th June 1825.

Sir: In compliance with your requisition of this morning, I have issued orders to hold in readiness two Regiments for your service, and have taken measures as I promised, to furnish as large a proportion of Volunteer Infantry and Cavalry as can be conveniently assembled. Captain Harrison's Troop of Cavalry is placed under your order.

With great consideration,

G. M. TROUP.

Maj. Gen. GAINES, Commanding, &c.

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Milledgeville 28th June 1825.

Sir: The Commissioners appointed under the authority of the Legislature, to examine into the causes of the recent disturbances in the Creek Nation, and more particularly into the conduct of the Agent, as connected with them, will make you acquainted with my instructions. Having like yourself, no other object than the development of truth, no doubt is entertained that they will receive your confidence, and that, by courtesy and co-operation, such aids and facilities may be afforded as would be desirable to you. They are particularly charged not to interfere in any deliberations or negotiations which the United States may hold with the Indians for other objects unless solicited so to do by yourself.

From what has occurred it is highly important that this government should be kept informed of the Council, to be held at Broken Arrow on the 25th. The many inconsistencies in the conduct of the Indians to be explained and reconciled, and their recent convocation by the Agent for the purpose of repelling charges made against him by the Governor of this state, at the instance of the Government of the United States, make it indispensable for the attainment of truth and justice, that the Commissioners should be present here. If for this purpose it should be thought advisable to take with them some of the friendly chiefs, who are deeply interested in vindicating their character against reiterated attacks of our

hostile party it, is hoped that the like wise will meet your concurrence, and that they will be placed under your safeguard and protection.

With great consideration and respect,

G. M. TROUP.

Maj. Gen. GAINES, Indian Springs.

#### HEAD QUARTERS, EASTERN DEP.

Indian Springs June 22d 1825.

Sir: I have to acknowledge the honor of your Excellency's letter of the 18th of the present month, in reference to commissioners appointed under the authority of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, to examine into the causes of the recent disturbances in the Creek Nation, and more particularly into the conduct of the Agent connected with them.

In reply I have to observe that, however much I might be aided by the experience, talents, and integrity and honor of the Commissioners referred to on the part of the state of Georgia, I do not feel myself authorized, without any new instruction from the Department of War, to comply with the demand contained in their letter of yesterday's date, "to be admitted to a full and free participation of the Council of the Indians." The Council will be assembled for the purpose of enabling me to discharge the important duties confided to me by the government of the United States and of which your excellency has been apprised. The Indians appear disposed to yield to the just and pacific views of the President. But they are still laboring under some delusion and excitement. It would be increased rather than diminished, by adding to the number of individuals by whom they are to be addressed; nor by a libel or multiplication of the matters of controversy to which their attention may be called.

I am fully authorized and instructed by the government of the United States, to protect the friendly Indians—to mitigate their calamitous condition, and in the event of hostilities having ceased on the part of the opposite party, to restore harmony between them. Hostilities have, indeed ceased, and I have received satisfactory assurance of an earnest desire on the part of the Chiefs of both parties to remain at peace with each other, as well as with the United States. It becomes my duty therefore, to make peace upon just principles, and consequently to avoid an Indian war. My impression of the high responsibility of the trust reposed in me, suggests clearly the propriety of my having the entire control of every individual white man, allowed to address the Council; and that I should moreover, have the entire control of every expression uttered to the Council by any citizen, or officer of the United States. Without such control, our councils on both sides might be involved in confusion and the benevolent objects of the government entrusted to me, might, by improper acceptance of the proposed participation, be defeated. To avert an evil so pregnant with mischievous consequences to the Creek Nation, to the peace and honor of my country, and to my own reputation, I must decline the demand of the Georgia Commissioners.

Should I be instructed by the proper authority to recognize the proposed co-operation of the Georgia Commissioners, I shall take great pleasure in serving with them. My whole duty as a public officer is comprised in one single word, which suggests the propriety of the course pursued by me upon this occasion—and that word is obedience. Obedience to the laws and to the orders of the authorities placed over me.

I renew to your Excellency assurance of my respectful consideration.

EDMUND P. GAINES.

Maj. Gen. U. S. Army Commanding.

To His Ex. GEORGE M. TROUP,  
Governor of Georgia.

#### HEAD QUARTERS, EASTERN DEP.

Creek Nation July 1st 1825.

Sir: I had promised myself the pleasure of sending you a detailed account of my conference with the Indian Council at this place by this day's mail; but the mail is on the point of closing and my account is not ready.

I have therefore only to say that the Council here promise to be peaceable, and to settle their differences with the friends and followers of Gen. McIntosh, upon just principles.

They protest against the Treaty—they refuse to receive any part of the consideration money, or to give any other evidence of their assent to the Treaty. But they have in these angry terms deliberately declared, that they will not raise an arm against the United States, even should an army come to take from them the whole of their country—that they will make no sort of resistance, but will sit down quietly and be put to death, where the bones of their ancestors are deposited—that the world shall know the Muscogee Nation so loved their country, that they were willing to die in it rather than sell it, or leave it. This was their mode of expression, as interpreted in presence of B. Hawkins and several other interpreters, who were instructed to state whether or not the public interpreter did his duty.

The Council fully attended, has thus appealed to our magnanimity—an appeal which never can be unavailing when addressed to the citizens of the United States.

With great respect I have the honor to be,

EDMUND P. GAINES,

Maj. Gen. Commanding.

To Governor Troup.

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Milledgeville, July 4th, 1825.

Sir: I had the honor to receive your letter of the 1st inst, this morning, for which be pleased to accept my thanks.

How does the obstinate refusal to remove, consistent with the universal consent given at one time to the Treaty at the Springs, with the exception of the Tuckabatchees, or with the report made by Hamby to Col. Williamson, that he had the "yes or nay" in the matter, and by the authority of these same people, or the placid contentment and good feelings for McIntosh manifested in their talk to Col. Lanier, &c. &c. I much fear that this ardent love of country is of recent origin. We can scarcely believe that the amor patriæ is all upon the one side, and that side the hostile one. Will you not be able to discover in the course of your investigation that every thing had been said and done by whites to prejudice them against their new home? It is indeed a pity that these unfortunate men should be the dupes of the most depraved of our own color, and so far the dupes as to be made to act in direct repug-







